

**UK Patent Application** (19) GB (11) 2 067 064

**A**

(21) Application No 8000923

(22) Date of filing 11 Jan 1980

(43) Application published  
22 Jul 1981

(51) INT CL<sup>2</sup>  
A01M 31/06

(52) Domestic classification  
A1M FE

(56) Documents cited

GB 1308253

GB 934648

US 4128958 A

US 3537205 A

(58) Field of search  
A1M

(71) Applicant

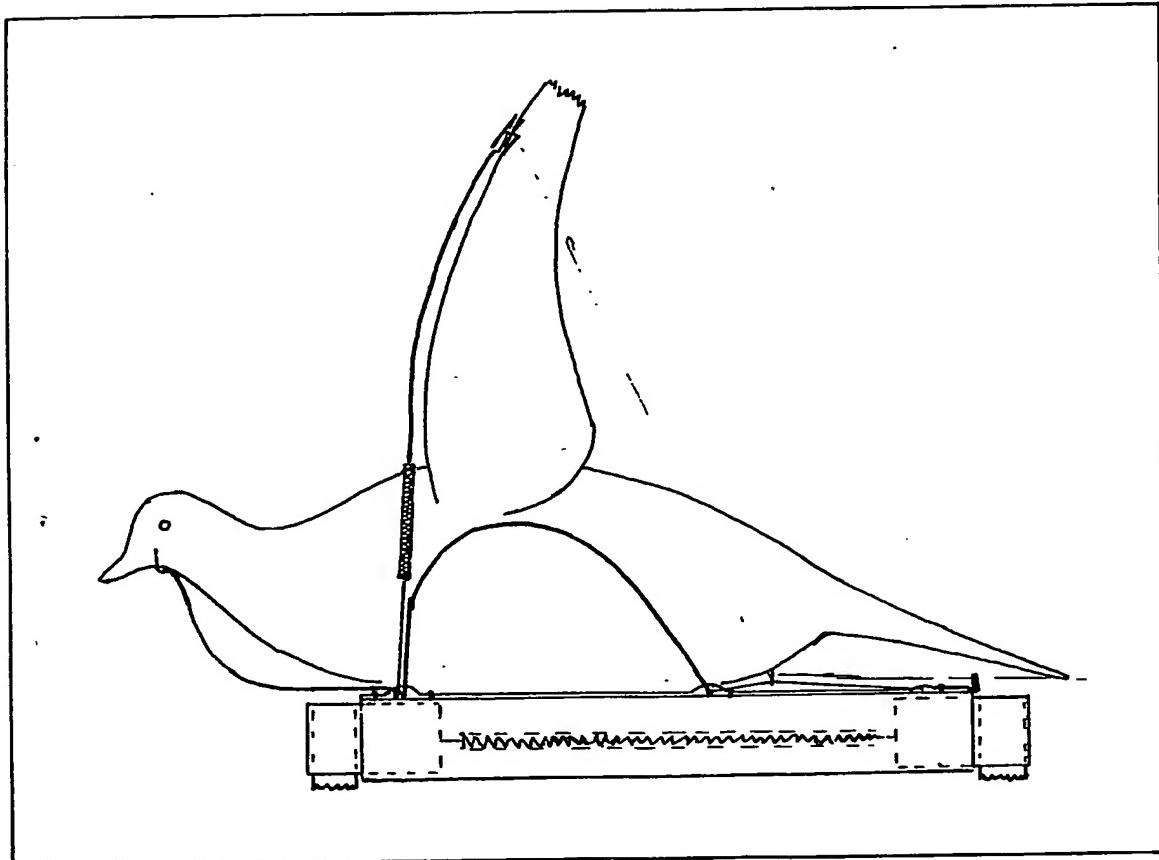
Thomas Henry Grace,  
Redford House,  
Wiggonholt, Pulborough,  
Sussex, RH20 2EP

(72) Inventors

Thomas Henry Grace

(54) Decoying device using a dead or  
artificial pigeon

(57) The body of a dead or artificial  
pigeon is supported in a wire cradle to  
which are hinged wire arms clipped to  
the wings, each arm comprising two  
pieces joined by a coil spring to hold the  
wing in upright position. The wings are  
moved by a line guided in eyelets in the  
wing clips and at the rear of the cradle.

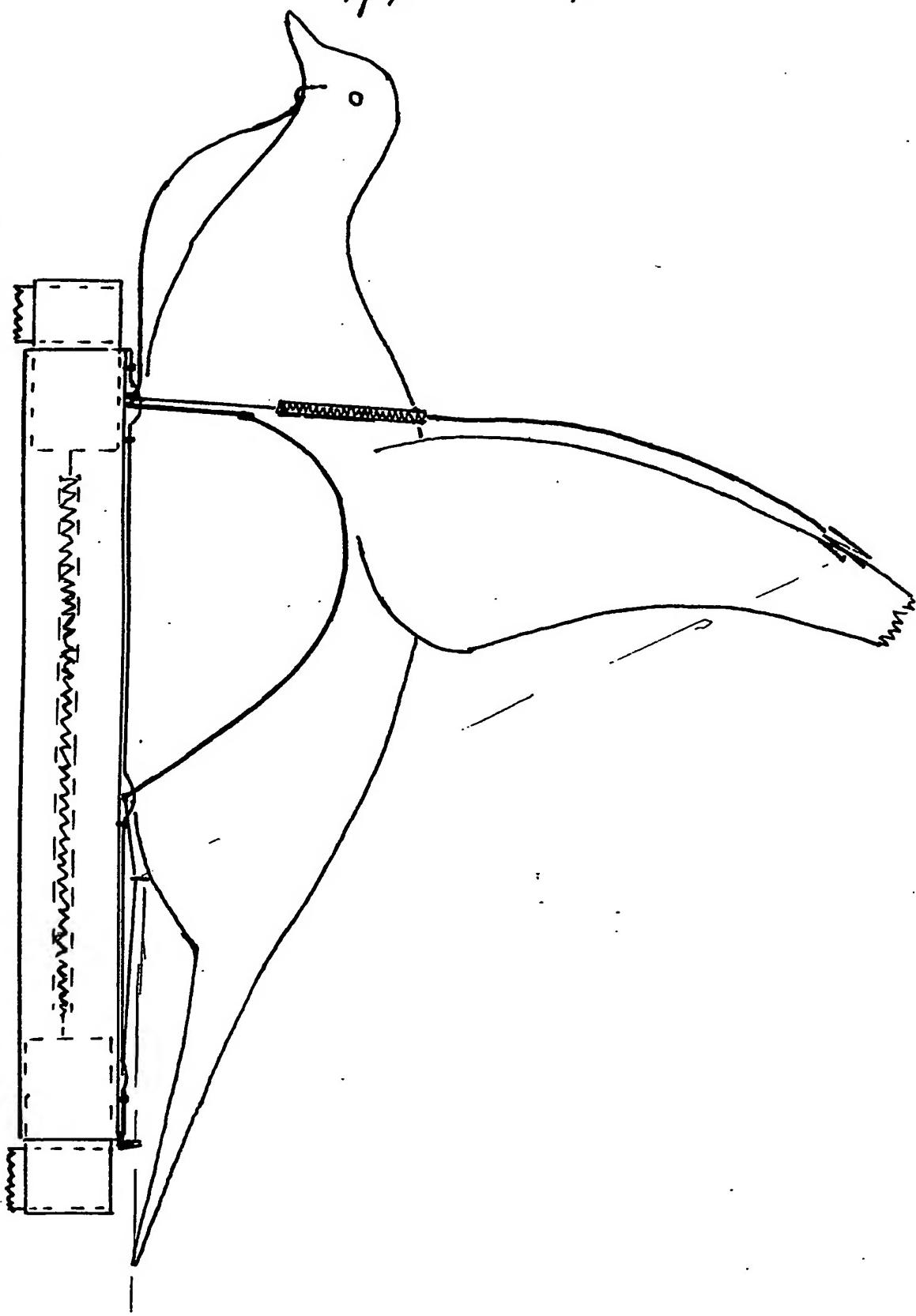


**GB 2 067 064 A**

2067064

1/4

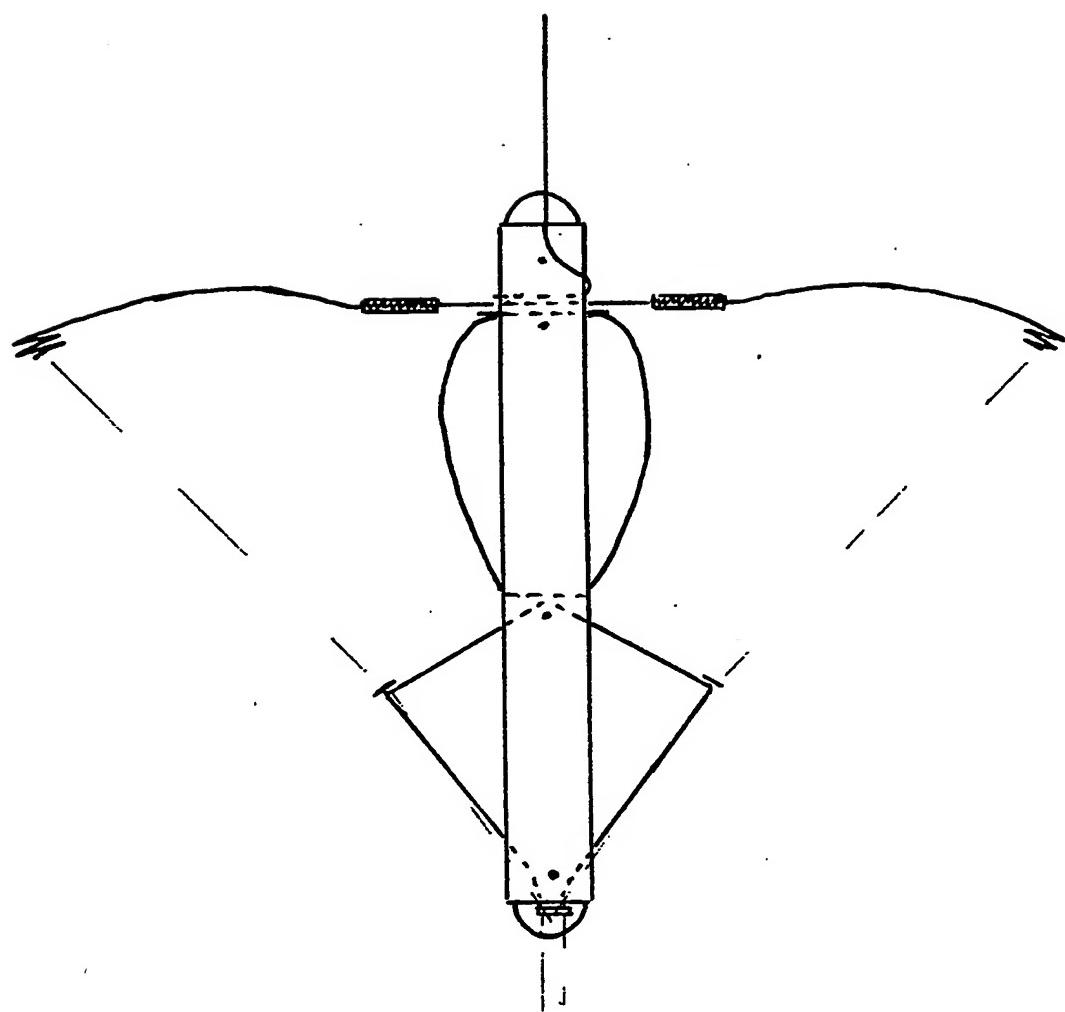
SCALE  $3/4"$  = 1" APPROX.



2067064

2/4

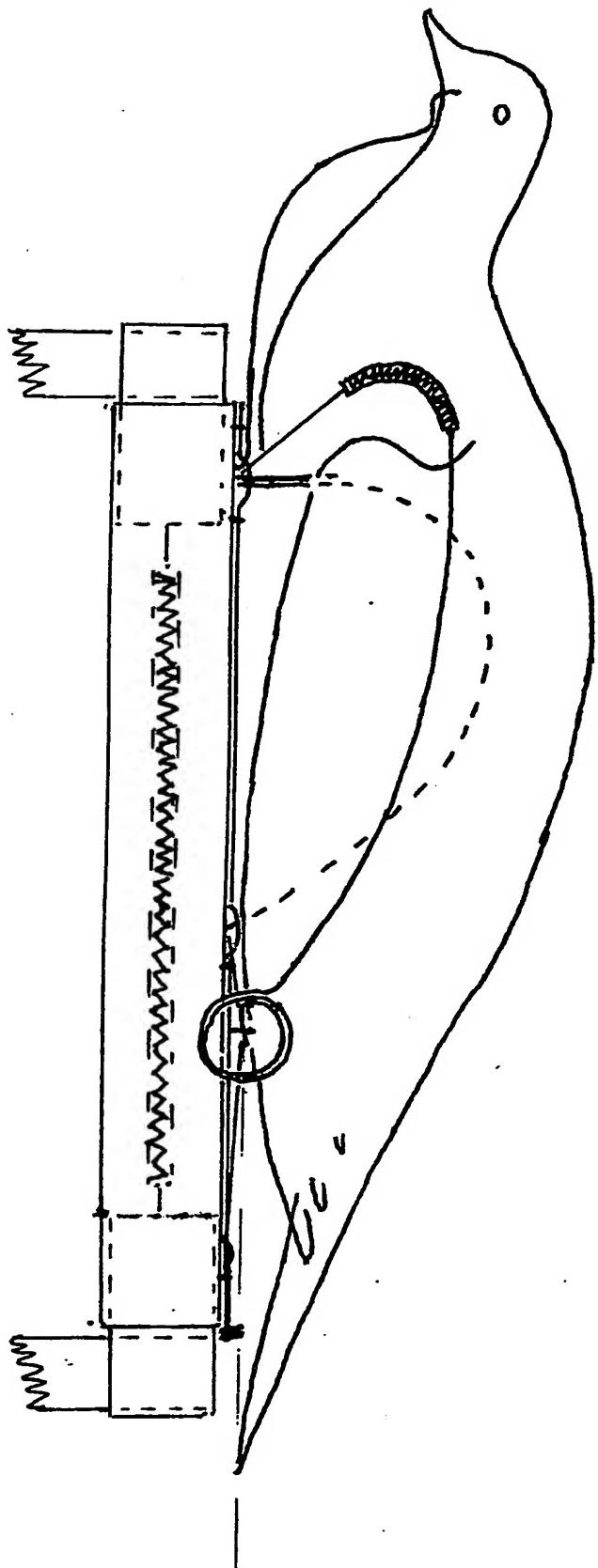
SCALE  $\frac{1}{2}$ "=1" APPROX.



*3/4*

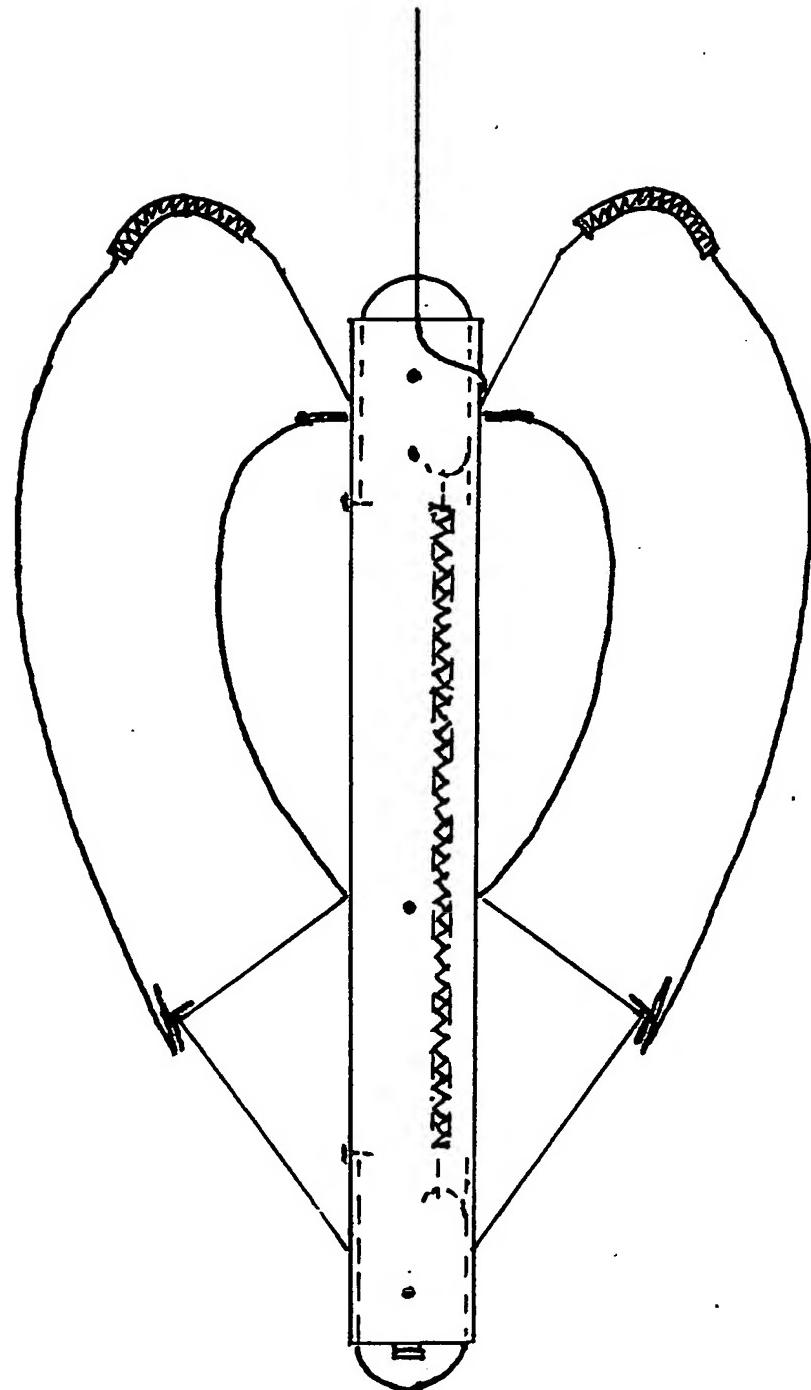
SCALE  $3/4" = 1"$  APPROX.

**2067064**



4/4

SCALE  $\frac{3}{4}'' = 1''$  APPROX.



**SPECIFICATION****Decoying device using a dead or artificial pigeon**

5 The purpose of this device is primarily for decoying wild pigeon to within shooting range, by giving a dead or artificial pigeon lifelike movement of the wings by mechanical means.

A dead (with wings broken close to the body) or 0 artificial pigeon is mounted on a length of square tube and operated manually by a thin line running from a hide. This line is connected to two other lines close to the device, which are attached to spring controlled wires fixed to each wing of the pigeon. The 5 line is initially held taut which keeps the pigeon's wings closed; when movement is required, the line is released, which allows the spring controlled wings to open and by alternately pulling and releasing the line, gives the wings a flapping action.

0 When a live pigeon flying overhead is attracted by this movement the operating line is pulled taut which closes the wings and folds them to the side, thus conveying to the live pigeon that it has settled.

This device can be operated on the ground or in a 5 tree, and is most effective when used with a group of static dead or artificial pigeon decoys.

The device consists of a length of 1" square tube, approximately 8" long. On top of the tube there is a wire cradle which holds the body of the pigeon — a 0 folding wire at the front holds the head in position. The invention part of this device is the wires which support and control the wings, (Drawing No. 1), hinge fitted just in front of the wire cradle, which should be just in front of the wings on the pigeon 15 where they join the body; each wire arm is in two pieces joined together by a short length of coil spring. On the top end of the wire there is a shaped circular clip, which attaches the wire to the wing; this clip also incorporates an eyelet for attaching the 0 operating line. Thus the springs hold the wings in an upright position, and the line, guided by the eyelets at the rear of the cradle pulls them down. These eyelets are offset approximately 1½" forward, so that as the wings finally close, they are also pushed forward into a natural resting position (Drawing No. 3.).

The various wire parts are held in place by a metal strip along the top of the tube and riveted. The device is attached to two sticks (which are pushed into the ground) by spring loaded clips at either end 50 (Drawing No. 1.).

For storage or packing, the wire head support folds back and the wing wires clip onto the side line eyelets.

**CLAIM**

55 As I believe that this is an entirely original method of decoying by mechanical means, the drawings and various parts described are all part of the invention as a whole.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by The Tweeddale Press Ltd.  
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1981.  
Published at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY,  
from which copies may be obtained.